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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of Issue: SPAIN.

CROP PROSPECTS

WHEAT

The newly sown wheat crop is progressing satisfactorily in the United Provinces of India according to a cable just received from the International Institute of Agriculture. These provinces rank second among India's wheat producing regions, growing over a quarter of the crop.

WINTER SEEDING

Fall plowing in Canada up to October 31 as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in percentage of the land intended for next year's crop is 32 per cent compared with 43 per cent last year and 48 per cent in 1922. Seeding of winter grain in the United States is somewhat backward and the winter wheat acreage may be smaller than has been expected.

The area of winter grains in Russia is larger than last year and recent weather conditions are somewhat more favorable according to a private report. In the lower Danube countries conditions have been generally favorable except in Hungary. Cold, dry weather in Hungary has retarded growth and caused irregular germination.

Further light rainfall in North Africa is reported, but more moisture is needed to insure satisfactory growth.

CORN

Harvesting of the second corn crop of Egypt is in progress and the general condition of the crop is satisfactory.

Planting of corn in Argentina is nearing completion and the condition of the crop is satisfactory.

POTATOES

The potato crop of England and Wales is officially estimated at 100,688,000 bushels according to a cable just received from our Agricultural Commissioner in London. This is a decrease of two per cent from last year's crop of 102,965,000 bushels.

COTTON

Receipts of cotton in Alexandria from August 1 to November 26 amount to 811,285 bales of 473 pounds as compared with 727,477 bales during the same period last year, according to the Commercial and Financial Chronicle. Shipments during the same period amounted to 521,652 bales this year as compared to 490,738 bales last year.

CROP PROSPECTS, Cont'd.

The prospects for the cotton crop of the Indian Punjab have improved during November, the condition being 103 per cent of normal as compared to 101 per cent a month ago, according to a cable just received from the International Institute of Agriculture. The improvement has been brought about by good rains during the late summer combined with favorable conditions later in the season. The Punjab produces roughly about a tenth of the total Indian crop.

Private estimates place the Russian cotton crop this year at 458,000 bales of 478 pounds of ginned cotton, as compared with 189,000 bales last year and an average of 52,000 bales for the years 1920 to 1922. This report indicates a greater production this year than "Economic Life" which places the crop at 397,000 bales. An unofficial estimate which has been previously accepted as probably being most accurate for last year's production placed that crop at 321,000 bales of ginned cotton.

The acreage of the present cotton crop in Uganda is reported to be a third greater than that of last year, according to the International Institute of Agriculture. Prospects for the crop are good.

FRUIT

Czechoslovakian fruit is plentiful this year, according to a report from Consul C. S. Winans at Prague. Pears and apples have been especially plentiful. In many places the fruit remained unpicked, because prices were not high enough to pay the cost of harvesting. The plum and grape harvest are reported to be somewhat smaller than in 1923.

NUTS

Almonds in the Tunisian region of Sfax have suffered from drought, according to a consular report from that region. The annual Sfax almond crop, which comprises practically the entire Tunisian crop, averages around 6 million pounds.

COMPETITIVE RELATION OF SPANISH AGRICULTURE TO THAT OF THE UNITED STATES

Spain does not appear to be an important factor as a market for our surplus commodities or a source of supply for our needs when one looks at the total trade figures. In 1923 only about one per cent of the value of our total imports came from Spain and about 1-1/2 per cent of our exports went to Spain.

It is only when one examines the figures for definite commodities that Spain's importance is indicated as a source of supply for our needs, as a market for our commodities and as a competitor. In 1923 24 per cent of our imports of edible olive oil came from Spain, 28 per cent of the inedible oil, 67 per cent of the olives, 83 per cent of the fresh grapes, 19 per cent of the raisins, 45 per cent of the shelled almonds, 84 per cent of the almonds in the shell, and 59 per cent of the onions.

COMPETITIVE RELATION OF SPANISH AGRICULTURE
TO THAT OF THE UNITED STATES, Cont'd.

The direct relation of our agriculture to that of Spain consists mainly in supplying her with raw cotton for which we take in return almonds, grapes, raisins, olives, olive oil and onions as partial payment.

Our exports to Spain before the war were made up practically entirely of cotton. During the war and post-war periods we sent in addition some wheat, oats, corn and bacon, so that for the period 1918 to 1922 nearly fifteen per cent of our exports were made up of these commodities. The tendency through 1922 and 1923, however, seems to have been to drop back to pre-war conditions.

Our imports of agricultural products from Spain have generally increased more in the post-war period as compared to pre-war than have our exports to that country, but the total imports still have less than half the value of the exports. Almonds, edible olive oil, raisins and onions are the important commodities causing the increase. The trade generally reached a climax in the boom years of 1919 and 1920, carried over for some commodities into 1921. A steadier trade in the years since then is being maintained at a higher level than that of the pre-war period.

We are interested also in the crops Spain is selling to other European countries in so far as they affect the market for our own products abroad. Oranges are an example, which Spain is selling in the British market in competition with our own fruit. Since Spain is chiefly an agricultural country her ability to market her special commodities such as wine, olive oil, almonds, citrus fruits and wool in Europe materially affects her purchasing power for cotton, wheat, corn and pork products from the United States, in addition to offering competition with certain American products sold in Europe.

A factor which may affect our general trade with Spain is our commercial agreement with that country. Under our present agreement we enjoy favored nation treatment under which exports from this country to Spain are charged the lower of their two regular import rates of duty, and which gave us the benefit of tariff concessions granted recently to several other nations. This agreement was to have terminate in November 1923, but has been twice extended for periods of six months. No agreement has yet been reached as to whether a new commercial agreement will be formed or whether at the expiration of the extended period we lose the favored nation privileges. Our new tariff law makes no provision for tariff concessions to any country so there is doubt as to whether any satisfactory arrangement can be reached.

The principal of our export commodities which this would effect would be corn, and, if the Spanish import prohibition is removed, wheat also. At present we enjoy the same privileges as Argentina, our chief rival, in the Spanish market for corn and wheat. In relation to cotton and bacon, since the United States is the chief source of Spain's supply it would probably not affect the trade in those commodities so much.

MARKET PROSPECTS

Revival in British Spinning

Manchester spinners of American cotton speak again of increasing working hours, probably in December. The proposal carries the prospect of an increased demand for American staple, particularly since orders for finished goods are said to be increasing in India, China and Egypt.

Canada Taking More American Potatoes

Northwestern Canada is buying increased quantities of American potatoes and fewer from New Brunswick, according to a report from the American Consul at St. Stephen, N. B. Winnipeg reports sales of American #1 potatoes on track at 70 to 75 cents per bushel. The quality is good. Canadian growers complain of the Canadian tariff of only 20 cents per bushel levied on American potatoes, against the American duty on the Canadian article of 50 cents per 100 pounds, or roughly, 30 cents per bushel. New Brunswick growers appear fearful of losing their American and Cuban markets as well, owing to the large American crop.

New Castle-on-Tyne Wants Direct Apple Shipments

American apples intended for consumption in the north of England could save from 5 to 7 per cent on port charges and British transportation costs by direct shipments to New Castle-on-Tyne, says the American Consul at that port. At present most supplies arrive through Liverpool, Glasgow, London and Hull, amounting normally from 2,000 to 3,000 barrels and from 3,000 to 5,000 boxes per week. Lower transport costs and better business conditions in the region could be expected to substantially raise those figures.

More Mexican Tomatoes for United States Market

During the growing season July to December, 1924, the Saltillo district of the State of Coahuila expects to produce 90 cars of tomatoes, against 50 for the 1923 season. The first shipment to the United States, 23,386 pounds valued at \$804, was made in October. Last season the total export amounted to only \$400.

Bari Almond Prices Higher

Increased demand, especially from German sources, has pushed up almond quotations to new high levels, according to information supplied by the American Agricultural Commissioner at London. By November 15, two-thirds of the Bari crop had been sold, with prices on that date ruling between 34.7 and 35.3 cents per pound, gross for net, F.O.B. Bari.

WORLD LIVESTOCK, MEAT, AND WOOL NEWS

The number of horses, cattle, and sheep in Norway during 1924 was smaller than in 1923, but swine and goats show increases. The 1923 figures are given as follows with the percentage for 1924 in parentheses: Horses 193,157 (1924 - 96.5 per cent); cattle 1,131,120 (1924 - 98.6 per cent); swine 237,302 (1924 - 106.7 per cent); sheep 1,525,281 (1924 - 98.2 per cent); and goats 241,753 (1924 - 107.5 per cent).

The production and consumption of pork in Canada during 1923 shows a considerable increase over the previous four years. While the production and consumption of beef and veal were smaller than in 1922, the figures show increases over the three years 1919-21. The production and consumption of mutton and lamb have been steadily declining since 1921. Pork production in 1923 is estimated at 799,000,000 pounds compared with 710,000,000 in 1922. Consumption was estimated at 740,000,000 pounds compared with 662,000,000 pounds in 1922. Detailed figures will be found on page 604.

Reports of the number of livestock in all Canada for July 1924 are not yet available. An estimate of the number in Ontario was received and published in "Foreign Crops and Markets" October 22, 1924, in which cattle and swine showed increases and sheep a decrease. A report for Saskatchewan is now at hand showing a decrease in cattle from 1,535,087 in 1923 to 1,528,421 in 1924. Sheep decreased from 137,240 to 123,326. Swine, on the other hand, increased from 679,867 to 922,424. In 1923 Saskatchewan contained 17 per cent of the cattle, 5 per cent of the sheep, and 15 per cent of the swine in Canada.

Arrangements have been made for the erection of slaughterhouses at Zeebrugge, Belgium, for the accommodation of Argentine livestock which will be sent there for slaughtering and subsequent reexportation to the United Kingdom and Continental markets.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has concluded an agreement with the Imperial Cold Storage Company whereby that company will form a subsidiary organization in Southern Rhodesia for the exportation of beef and other farm products overseas. The company is to enjoy an exclusive right to export frozen and chilled meat products for ten years.

Shearing has commenced in some areas in Argentina and the state of the flocks is considered good with lambing normal. Favorable weather conditions have been reported from Australia and the spring lambing is satisfactory. In New Zealand prospects for both sheep and dairy farmers are very favorable.

It is estimated that there are 6,000,000 sheep in Greece, which produce about 17,000,000 pounds of wool in the grease. Of that total about one-fourth is exported, mainly to Servia, Italy, and Czechoslovakia. The rest is consumed in the native industry. The sheep of Greece produce wool which is nearly always of second quality, short, and inclined to curl.

SUMMARIES OF CABLES AND LEADING ARTICLES IN THE ISSUE

Butter Prices Advancing More Rapidly in New York than in London

Seasonal advances in the price of butter have been rather marked during the last week in November both in the United States and in European markets. Copenhagen official quotations on November 27 were exactly the same as 92 score butter in New York. In London, best Danish was still as much as two cents higher than butter of comparable grade in New York while New Zealand butter was fully four cents lower, with other descriptions lower in proportion. Approximately 22,000,000 lbs. of butter were reported afloat from Australia and New Zealand, sixty per cent of which was from Australia. Quotations appear on page 614.

German Pork Market

The lowest prices since August 20 prevailed in the German hog market for the week ending November 26, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Shoup at Berlin. For the week quoted, heavy hogs brought \$15.88 against \$17.29 for the preceding week and \$15.07 for the week ending August 20. Receipts of hogs at fourteen markets showed a decided increase. The price of lard in tierces at Hamburg remained relatively steady with a tendency to rise. Margarine prices on Berlin markets remained unchanged. See page 614.

Cabled prices of American apples in British markets show a declining tendency in barreled stocks, while boxed goods ruled slightly higher for the week ending November 29. See page 615.

The aggregate volume of United States exports of agricultural products was greater in October, 1924, than for any month since June, 1919. Cotton and wheat led the advance. Apples and prunes showed heavy increases, while pork products declined somewhat. See article on page 582.

Olive oil has been first in importance in imports into the United States from Spain since the war. Before the war grapes and their products and almonds held first place. Much of the olive oil imported into the United States from Italy is Spanish oil refined in Italy.

Sweden is importing larger quantities of American apples, prunes, pears, and oranges. The United States has always been Sweden's leading source of supply for prunes, and still holds that place. Since the war the United States has become the leading exporter of apples to Sweden. A few oranges have been going there since 1923. See article on page 606.

Dairy production in Alberta and Manitoba has advanced to the point of putting a quality product on the London market. Improved methods of grading cream and butter have put the Canadian product in a favorable position with respect to Danish and New Zealand butter. See article on page 605.

GRAINS: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, JULY 1-DEC. 6, 1923 AND 1924.

PORK : EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, JAN. 1-NOV. 29, 1924.

Commodity.	July 1 -	July 1 -	Week ending.			
	Dec. 8,	Dec. 6,	Nov. 15,	Nov. 22,	Nov. 29,	Dec. 6,
	1923	1924	1924	1924	1924	1924.
Grains:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
Wheat.....			a/ 6,100	a/ 7,544	a/ 4,373	a/
Wheat flour.....	b/	b/				
Rye.....			488	353	108	
Corn.....			411	138	38	
Oats.....			247	85	44	
Barley.....			1,106	907	875	
		Jan. 1 -				
		Nov. 29,				
		1924.				
Pork:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Hams & shoulders, inc.:						
Wiltshire sides.....		295,370	2,613	2,558	1,129	
Bacon, including Cum-						
berland sides.....		303,578	5,648	5,448	4,801	
Lard.....		858,862	6,981	15,851	8,468	
Pickled pork.....		26,030	202	105	251	

Compiled from official reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Including wheat flour via Pacific ports.

b/ July 1 -Oct. 31, not reported weekly from Atlantic Coast ports.

ADDENDA TO THE ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 19, 1924 ON CITRUS FRUIT

In estimating Canadian consumption of lemons it should be noted that while Canadian statistics show American lemons as representing 66% of the total value of lemon imports, the actual quantity imported from the United States is not relatively this great. The quantity represented by the import valuation varies with the difference in price of the fruit in the country of origin. Taking the unit value of Canadian imports of lemons from Sicily as equal to the unit value of American imports from that country, we find that the United States during recent years supplied about 35 per cent of Canada's annual lemon imports and other countries, principally Sicily, about 62 per cent.

The \$461,000 annually spent by Canada for lemons for countries /1 other than from the United States would purchase at the average import value /2 of \$0.023 per pound approximately 20,000,000 pounds of lemons. Adding that amount to the 12,000,000 pounds annually imported from the United States gives a total annual supply of 32,000,000 lbs. With a Canadian population of 8,783,000 this allows for a consumption of 3.7 lbs. per capita.

On page 537 of the same issue, under "Seasonal trend" in the sixth line, the statement "from March to May" should read "from October to May".

/1 Principally from Sicily.

/2 Average wholesale price in country of export at time of exportation.

OCTOBER AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

Exports of agricultural products in the month of October were greater in aggregate volume than in any previous month since June, 1919. This high aggregate volume is partly seasonal, although this year the exports of cotton and wheat, which are always heavier in the fall months are much heavier than usual. Exports of cotton in October amounted to 983,726 bales of 500 pounds as compared with 804,477 bales in October, 1923. Exports of wheat, including flour, amounted to 53,538,194 bushels as compared with 21,060,717 bushels in the same months last year. Exports of pork products declined slightly below those of the previous month and were much lower than the exports of October, 1923. Exports of apples and prunes were unusually heavy in October.

In the four months July - October, 1924, exports of wheat, cotton, rye, evaporated milk, oil cake and meal, and prunes show large increases over the same months of last year. On the other hand, decreases are noted in exports of bacon and hams, lard and rice with a very slight decrease in tobacco exports.

The index numbers of agricultural exports for October with comparisons with earlier months are shown below:

INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

Base July 1909-June 1914 = 100

	1923	1924
	October	August : September : October
All commodities	135	92 : 158 : 204
All commodities exc. cotton :	168	162 : 229 : 298
Grains and products	182	196 : 409 : 549
Cattle and meat products .. :	178	157 : 138 : 138
Dairy products	472	389 : 470 : 634
Fruits and vegetables	324	157 : 181 : 413
Cotton	110	39 : 105 : 134
Wheat including flour	214	235 : 436 : 594
Tobacco	144	106 : 116 : 174
Hams and bacon , ...	248	180 : 148 : 156
Lard	194	192 : 167 : 154

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, JULY-
OCTOBER, 1923 AND 1924.

Article exported:	Quantity	Quantity	Value	Value
	July-Oct. 1923	July - Oct. 1924	July - Oct. 1923	July - Oct. 1924
			Dollars	Dollars
Wheat bu.	47,688,563:	98,657,780:	53,489,558:	140,645,886
Wheat flour bbls:	5,817,658:	5,073,529:	30,120,282:	30,536,146
Wheat, including flour..bu.	73,868,024:	121,488,661:	83,609,840:	171,182,032
Corn, including meal ...bu.	4,249,390:	2,966,733:	4,255,766:	3,748,883
Rye, including flour ...bu.	8,254,517:	25,335,198:	6,579,152:	29,618,303
Barley, excluding flour..bu.	7,014,277:	9,720,043:	5,204,021:	11,052,699
Oats, including oatmeal..bu.	4,285,512:	3,932,704:	2,501,288:	2,658,206
Buckwheat, incl. flour...bu.	13,027:	4,949:	16,137:	6,609
Rice, incl. flour, meal and broken rice...lbs.:	86,323,154:	16,447,095:	3,314,969:	696,922
Dairy products:				
Butter lbs.:	1,677,032:	4,348,636:	732,031:	1,677,237
Cheese lbs.:	1,273,196:	1,171,471:	352,655:	301,819
Milk:				
Condensed lbs.:	19,290,185:	20,668,324:	2,886,738:	2,936,940
Evaporated lbs.:	34,523,055:	51,511,345:	3,612,325:	4,552,351
Powdered lbs.:	678,740:	2,175,080:	173,735:	313,667
Meat and meat products:				
Canned beef lbs.:	519,856:	479,315:	143,291:	107,262
Beef, fresh lbs.:	934,133:	817,315:	142,060:	121,419
Veal, fresh lbs.:	94,099:	17,361:	15,690:	3,041
Pickled beef lbs.:	8,675,920:	8,614,751:	826,037:	878,476
Oleo oil lbs.:	33,593,347:	37,360,863:	3,781,703:	5,545,910
Oleomargarine lbs.:	569,749:	267,451:	92,410:	42,216
Oleo & lard stearin..lbs.:	2,983,014:	2,150,409:	315,503:	254,644
Grease stearin lbs.:	1,543,247:	838,170:	128,238:	89,616
Oleic acid & red oil..lbs.:	766,830:	928,580:	62,453:	75,762
Stearic acid lbs.:	904,868:	549,285:	124,367:	64,249
Other fatty acids...lbs.:	46,056:	73,514:	4,415:	6,363
Tallow:				
Edible lbs.:	532,813:	359,633:	41,044:	36,046
Inedible lbs.:	17,279,145:	13,904,172:	1,340,338:	1,201,140
Canned pork lbs.:	726,483:	1,097,519:	230,995:	362,412
Pork carcasses, fresh "	3,830,189:	2,156,576:	453,559:	271,130
Loins & other fresh pork...lbs.:	10,787,802:	4,688,018:	1,620,791:	696,356
Pickled pork lbs.:	17,173,065:	10,338,592:	1,929,954:	1,225,554
Bacon lbs.:	152,434,738:	89,435,665:	19,710,110:	12,363,407
Cumberland sides....lbs.:	a/	8,146,562:	a/	1,258,079
Hams and shoulders...lbs.:	130,274,700:	93,194,592:	20,708,842:	15,075,471
Wiltshire sides lbs.:	b/	3,840,644:	b/	575,852
Lard lbs.:	313,244,758:	289,347,902:	38,869,555:	39,256,655
Lard, neutral lbs.:	4,967,667:	6,929,116:	657,924:	1,048,731
Lard oil lbs.:	311,047:	140,883:	35,958:	19,258
Lard compounds lbs.:	2,407,149:	2,165,860:	319,735:	318,650

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, JULY-
OCTOBER, 1923 AND 1924, CONT'D.

Article exported:	Quantity		Value	
	July - Oct.	July - Oct.	July - Oct.	July - Oct.
	1923	1924	1923	1924
			Dollars	Dollars
Meat & meat products, cont'd:				
Mutton and lamb ... lbs.	802,987	666,563	152,611	125,908
Sausage, canned ... lbs.	675,703	1,048,110	189,406	260,257
Sausage, other lbs.	3,009,458	2,718,750	757,725	656,257
Sausage casings lbs.	7,289,929	15,863,464	1,616,333	3,148,540
Total meat and meat products	716,378,752	598,139,635	94,271,047	85,088,661
Sugar Short tons:	14,839	101,976	2,062,388	9,921,360
Cotton 500-lb. bales:	1,963,270	2,258,540	272,591,545	293,356,919
Tobacco leaf:				
Bright flue-cured .. lbs.	61,844,175	68,186,058	27,365,600	29,857,948
Burley lbs.	1,399,047	2,417,793	259,186	812,131
Dark-fired Ky. & Tenn." :	59,832,364	61,246,300	11,814,749	9,733,899
Dark Virginia lbs.	9,113,207	8,386,346	3,503,949	2,674,460
Md. & Ohio export .. lbs.	6,712,523	5,225,570	1,337,043	1,386,244
Green River (Pryor) lbs.	3,857,567	3,617,686	981,414	662,883
Cigar leaf lbs.	58,387	161,112	40,458	104,067
Other leaf tobacco lbs.	17,362,353	10,161,326	4,340,144	2,310,417
Total leaf tobacco lbs.	160,179,623	159,402,191	49,642,543	47,542,049
Glucose lbs.	33,624,887	58,745,822	1,158,313	2,139,909
Starch, corn lbs.	62,466,858	68,749,409	1,946,488	2,173,273
Hops lbs.	5,643,371	2,679,084	1,959,952	687,628
Cottonseed cake lbs.	67,526,152	114,951,462	1,440,780	2,391,897
Cottonseed meal lbs.	11,496,746	48,131,714	228,679	1,044,714
Linseed cake lbs.	158,962,685	192,410,612	3,206,648	4,152,203
Linseed meal lbs.	2,821,235	4,473,362	59,875	89,091
Cottonseed oil:				
Crude lbs.	3,026,454	2,376,716	286,671	220,211
Refined lbs.	5,271,958	4,016,537	620,935	489,695
Fruits:				
Apples, fresh boxes:	1,587,525	1,762,874	3,493,591	4,327,913
Apples, fresh bbls.	787,910	675,830	3,748,222	3,002,092
Apples, dried lbs.	3,582,880	3,183,608	307,662	344,167
Prunes lbs.	18,750,162	59,008,762	1,560,828	3,751,680
Apricots lbs.	12,191,908	7,606,321	1,380,892	1,063,746
Raisins lbs.	36,203,907	43,376,480	3,464,062	3,234,654
Grand total			556,669,778	693,767,530

Compiled from official reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Included with bacon.

b/ Included with hams and shoulders.

See also commodity export tables pp. 607-613.

SPAIN

Cotton

Cotton exports to Spain from the United States in recent years have averaged just below those of pre-war, when we sent about 270,000 bales to that country. 1921-22 was the only high year, when we sent about a third more than before the war. In the past year our shipments to Spain dropped to 80 per cent of the pre-war average.

It has been found that there is some soil apparently well adapted to cotton cultivation in Andalucia, in southern Spain, and experiments are being carried on there with the encouragement of the Spanish Government. Some results of these experiments are reported to be satisfactory according to Consul Henry of Barcelona. In many places, however, the unfamiliarity of the laborers with methods of growing cotton and their skepticism of its success caused by years of traditional cultivation of other crops, have militated against the success of the crop in spite of seed distribution and prizes offered by the Government. If the price of cotton were to go high enough, much of this skepticism could doubtless be overcome in time. The crop was grown in Spain in the time of the Moors. As far as physical conditions are concerned, therefore, it is quite possible to grow it. If the United States crop continues to be cut down by the boll weevil it will probably be found profitable to grow cotton in Spain. It is difficult to tell how large an area in Spain can be used for cotton. The crop must be planted early in the year to take advantage of the spring rains for growing and to avoid the fall rains in the harvesting season. Andalucia is the only region where the crop can be planted early enough to comply with these conditions, and in those regions the crop will compete with the cultivation of almonds, olives, grapes and citrus fruits.

In the table below are shown the United States exports of cotton to Spain.

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM THE UNITED STATES.
(Bales of 500 pounds gross).

Year ending June 30-	Spain	Total
	Bales	Bales
Average 1910-14.....	269,864	8,339,604
1920-21.....	260,990	5,622,777
1921-22.....	341,551	6,717,757
1922-23.....	250,244	5,253,464
1923-24.....	216,255	5,898,713

SPAIN - Cont'd.

Wheat

Wheat is the only bread grain of great importance in Spain. Production in 1923 was 20 per cent greater than in the period 1903-13, and the area ten per cent greater. Ordinarily about four per cent of the total supply is imported. During the last couple of years, however, an export balance has been made possible by supplies accumulated in the years immediately preceding. Oats and barley compete with wheat in the principal wheat region and the areas of these crops in 1923 were 25 and 29 per cent, respectively, greater than in 1909-13. Rye is grown to some extent but is only used as a bread grain in the northern mountain region.

The rice area by 1923 was 21 per cent greater than in the pre-war period, but the total area grown was only about one per cent of the wheat area and the production eight per cent.

Wheat in some years is sent from the United States to Spain in fairly large quantities. In 1920, for instance, nearly thirty per cent of the value of our agricultural exports to Spain was in wheat. Argentina, however, can send wheat to Spain cheaper than we can and supplies most of the deficit.

Spanish wheat farmers have difficulty competing with foreign grown supplies. The wheat is grown largely in the plains and plateaus in the interior of Spain and has to be hauled to the cities along the Mediterranean, where the consuming population is found. These cities, however, can import wheat cheaper than they can ship it from the interior. Since it is the policy of the Government to try to keep the country as nearly self-supporting as possible, various import taxes and import restrictions are imposed from time to time to protect the wheat grower. Since the beginning of 1923 wheat importation into Spain has been prohibited entirely. Even if this prohibition were taken off, with Russia, who formerly supplied most of the Spanish deficit, gradually coming back into the market, it is not likely that we shall be selling Spain much if any wheat in the future. One possibility of an increasing Spanish demand for wheat, however, is in an increase in the European market for Spanish wines and other grape products, olive oil, which might increase the production of these commodities somewhat at the expense of wheat, thus increasing the Spanish demand for foreign grain. For 1924-25 the crop of Spain is below normal, so even although she has a fair carryover there is a possibility that sometime during the year the import prohibition may be removed.

The total wheat production of Spain is indicated in the tables on production of cereals in Spain on the following page.

The balance between Spanish production and consumption is indicated in the table on page 588.

SUMMARY OF AREA AND PRODUCTION OF CEREALS IN SPAIN.

Annual average 1909-13, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923 and preliminary estimates for 1924. Including Canary Islands and Melilla.

Area.						
Crop.	: Average :	:	:	:	:	: 1924
	: 1909-13 :	: 1920 :	: 1921 :	: 1922 :	: 1923 :	: preliminary.
	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000
	: acres sown:	: acres sown:	: acres sown:	: acres sown:	: acres sown:	: acres sown
Wheat.....	9,547:	10,254:	10,386:	10,309:	10,488:	9,612
Rye.....	1,968:	1,799:	1,786:	1,757:	1,801:	2,094
Rice.....	94:	120:	113:	114:	114:	104
Spelt.....	60:	68:	67:	67:	66:	---
Total above..	11,689:	12,241:	12,352:	12,247:	12,469:	
Barley.....	3,510:	4,319:	4,335:	4,032:	4,539:	2,883
Corn.....	1,134:	1,168:	1,178:	1,159:	1,166:	1,055
Oats.....	1,276:	1,588:	1,575:	1,514:	1,595:	1,263
Maslin.....	112:	106:	107:	105:	105:	---
Canary seed..	9:	8:	8:	8:	8:	
Zahina*.....	4:	4:	4:	3:	3:	
Millet.....	2:	5:	5:	5:	5:	
Panic grass..	4:	9:	10:	8:	10:	
TOTAL.....	17,750:	19,448:	19,574:	19,131:	19,900:	

Production.						
Crop.	: Average :	:	:	:	:	: 1924
	: 1909-13. :	: 1920. :	: 1921. :	: 1922. :	: 1923. :	: preliminary.
	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000
	: bushels :	: bushels :	: bushels :	: bushels :	: bushels :	: bushels
Wheat.....	130,446:	138,605:	145,150:	125,469:	157,110:	125,966
Rye.....	27,636:	27,830:	28,118:	26,252:	28,075:	29,711
Rice(rough)..	9,306:	14,175:	12,815:	13,440:	11,884:	1,078
Spelt.....	978:	1,078:	1,194:	1,083:	1,461:	
Total above..	168,390:	181,688:	187,277:	166,244:	198,530:	
Barley.....	74,689:	90,462:	89,320:	77,533:	111,861:	59,677
Corn.....	26,548:	27,692:	24,897:	26,832:	23,924:	25,962
Oats.....	29,110:	37,772:	35,616:	31,214:	40,434:	24,812
Maslin.....	1,120:	1,106:	1,047:	986:	751:	
Canary seed..	88:	112:	103:	96:	109:	
Zahina*.....	39:	30:	33:	23:	24:	
Millet.....	31:	82:	82:	81:	82:	
Panic grass..	85:	365:	359:	337:	348:	
TOTAL.....	300,076:	339,309:	338,734:	303,346:	376,063:	

* Zahina is described as a grain something like oats but smaller, and used mostly for sheep.

ESTIMATED WHEAT AND SPELT IN CONTINENTAL SPAIN (A)

Production-Consumption Balance
Average 1909-1913, 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1923.

Period	Area sown	Produc- tion	Estimat- ed seed require- ment (b)	Produc- tion less seed.	Import (+) export (-) balance (c)	Amount available for domes- tic use	Amount available per cap- ita (d)(e)
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	Pounds
Average							
1909-13	9,472	130,292	19,133	111,159	+ 4,406	115,565	355
1920	10,175	138,067	20,894	117,173	+ 21,377	138,550	398
1921	10,344	145,243	20,651	124,592	+ 8,767	133,359	383
1922	10,233	125,060	21,046	104,014	- 140	103,874	299
1923	10,419	156,857	21,046	135,811	(f) (- 29)		
1924		125,000	21,000	104,000			

a/ Canaries and African possessions excluded, since trade figures do not include them.

b/ On the basis of 2.02 bushels to the acre, indicated by the average amount reserved for seed for the period 1909-13 in the Anuario Estadístico de España, 1921-22, p. 199.

c/ For the years 1920, 1921 and 1922 the trade figures were used for the year beginning July, to make them more nearly comparable with the production figures of that year.

d/ Population excluding Canaries, 1910-19,507,000; 1920, 20,874,000.

e/ Theoretical figure, based on the assumption that Spain consumed the total available supply. Actually the imports of 1920 and 1921 caused large stocks which were later reexported, which accounts for the exportable surplus of 1922 in the face of the small crop.

f/ Four months only from July to October. g/ Estimated.

WHEAT TRADE OF SPAIN. EXCLUDING CANARIES AND MELILLA.
BALANCE OF IMPORTS (+) AND EXPORTS (-) BY COUNTRIES a/
AVERAGE 1909-13, 1920, 1921, 1922 AND 1923.

Country.	Annual Average 1909-13.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
United States.....	+ 32,738	+ 2,193,503	+ 11,519,366	-	-
Russia.....	+ 3,454,020	-	-	-	-
Argentina.....	+ 378,787	+ 16,321,499	+ 5,257,089	-	-
British Oceania.....	+ 267,198	-	-	-	-
Rumania.....	+ 200,876	-	-	-	-
Canada.....	+ 34,171	+ 150,133	+ 322,166	-	-
Ceuta.....	- 2,315	- 207,573	- 188,236	-	-
Melilla.....	- 34,943	- 209,694	- 125,368	-	-
Other countries.....	+ 75,250	+ 218,880	+ 662,482	-	-
Total Balance.....	+ 4,405,782	+ 18,028,888	+ 17,447,499	+ 4,373,183	- 110,618

a/ Includes flour reduced to wheat. Factor used 1.377551

Sources: Direction General de Aduanas; Comercio Exterior de España, 1909-13, 1920. Resúmenes Mensuales de las Estadística del Comercio Exterior de España. December 1920. Ministerio de Trabajo, Comercio e Industria. Anuario de España año VIII, 1921-22, Madrid, 1923.

SPAIN, -CONT'D.

The figures in the preceding table and similar trade tables are for the calendar years unless otherwise indicated, so will not check with those of the production and consumption balance tables which are for the years beginning July 1.

It is not expected that in the future the wheat area of Spain will increase extensively. The wheat growers on the present lands are having too much difficulty in meeting foreign competition and other lands which might be used for wheat would probably be poorer than those now in use. In fact, the area would probably decrease if the government protection were taken away. The possibility of finding a market for wheat in Spain depends on the policy of the Spanish government, as to whether it will continue to prohibit wheat imports entirely, or allow imports either with a high duty or without.

Corn

Corn is imported into Spain every year mostly for livestock; but also for distilling and to a slight extent for human consumption. The amount grown in the country supplies only about two-thirds of the requirement. The deficit has been supplied so far almost entirely by Argentina, since her hard corn keeps much better than our softer varieties and can be delivered in better condition. In 1922 we sent over 1-1/2 million dollars worth of corn to Spain but it was used to supply the deficit caused by Spain's poor oats and barley crops, and the trade was not maintained the next year. Some statements have been made expressing a preference for our soft, white corn for human food and for distilling, and there is a possibility that with careful grading we can increase the Spanish market for our corn for these purposes. The corn production, consumption and trade of Spain are shown in the tables below.

CORN IN CONTINENTAL SPAIN (a)

Estimated production and consumption

Balance. Average 1909-13, 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1923.

Year	Area sown	Product- ion	Estimated seed re- quirement b/	Production less seed :	Import(+) Export(-) Balance c/	Amount available for domes- tic use	Amount available per ani- mal unit. d/e
Avg.	1,000 acres	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
		bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	Pounds.
1909-13:	1,071	25,906	1,349	24,557	+ 9,731	34,283	269
1920	1,112	26,994	1,401	25,593	+ 5,425	34,018	159
1921	1,131	24,451	1,425	23,026	+ 13,962	36,988	205
1922	1,111	26,314	1,400	24,914	+ 15,465	41,379	230
1923	1,118	23,349	1,409	21,940	+ f/4,295	---	---

a/ Canaries and African possessions excluded, since trade figures do not include them.

b/ On the basis of 1.26 bushels to the acre as is indicated by the average amount seeded during the period 1909-13. (see Anuario Estadístico de España, 1921-22, p. 200.)

c/ For the years 1920, 1921 and 1922 trade figures are used for the year beginning July 1.

d/ Numbers of animal units average 1910-1914 - 7,151,000. 1921 - 10,084,000.

Computed on the basis of 7 sheep = 5 hogs = 1 head cattle = 1 horse. Cf.

Warren, G.F.; Farm Management p.210. Mules and asses computed as 2 = 1 horse; goats - 8 = 1 horse.

e/ Assuming that the total amount were used for animal feeding.

f/ Four months only, July to October.

CORN TRADE OF SPAIN, EXCLUDING CANARIES AND MELILLA.
BALANCE OF IMPORTS (+) AND EXPORTS (-) BY COUNTRIES.
ANNUAL AVERAGE 1909-13, 1920, 1921, 1922 AND 1923.

Country.	: Annual Average 1909-13.	:	1920.	:	1921.	:	1922.	:	1923.
	: Bushels	:	Bushels	:	Bushels	:	Bushels	:	Bushels
United States.....	+ 72,800	:	- 1/	:	+ 61,600	:	-	:	-
Argentina.....	+ 8,251,000	:	+ 7,497,900	:	+ 10,837,800	:	-	:	-
Rumania.....	+ 761,600	:	+ 268,800	:	+ 705,000	:	-	:	-
Russia.....	+ 337,600	:	-	:	+ 3,900	:	-	:	-
Canaries.....	- 1,200	:	- 62,900	:	- 54,100	:	-	:	-
Other countries.....	+ 279,100	:	- 118,900	:	- 184,500	:	-	:	-
Total.....	+ 9,730,900	:	+ 7,584,900	:	+ 11,369,700	:	+ 17,594,122	:	+ 12,315,159

1/ Less than 50 bushels.

Sources: Direction General de Aduanas; Comercio Exterior de Espana, 1909-13 and 1920. Resúmenes Mensuales de la Estadística del Comercio Exterior de Espana. December 1922. Ministerio de Trabajo, Comercio e Industria, Anuario Estadístico de Espana año VIII, 1921-22, Madrid, 1923.

NUMBERS OF LIVE STOCK IN CONTINENTAL SPAIN. a/
AVERAGE 1910-1914 AND 1921, 1922 AND 1923.

Class of	: Average 1910-14.	:	1921.	:	1922 c	:	1923 c
Live-	: Actual	:	Actual	:	Actual	:	Actual
Stock.	: numbers.	:	numbers.	:	numbers.	:	numbers.
	: b/	:	c/	:		:	
	: Thousand	:	Thousand	:	Thousands	:	Thousands
Horses	525	:	716	:	588	:	620
Mules &		:		:		:	
Asses.....	1,750	:	2,411	:	2,062	:	2,111
Cattle.....	2,582	:	3,687	:	3,266	:	3,404
Sheep.....	15,805	:	20,482	:	19,338	:	18,511
Goats.....	3,186	:	4,201	:	3,874	:	3,707
Hogs.....	2,564	:	5,122	:	4,199	:	4,698

a/ Excludes Canary Islands and African possessions.

b/ Figures given in source for 1910-1914 include numbers in Canaries but no detailed statistics were reported. To get the total in continental Spain the numbers in the Canaries in 1915 were subtracted.

c/ No figures for the Canaries since 1921 so the figures for these Islands for 1921 were subtracted from the totals to get the numbers in Continental Spain.

SPAIN - CONT'D.

Pork Products

The only other commodity which we export to Spain to any extent is pork products. Before the war the ham shipments were nearly as great as lard and bacon combined, but the total of all pork products equalled only 2/10 of one per cent of our agricultural exports to Spain. Immediately following the war we increased the sales of hams from 150,000 pounds before the war to 228,000 pounds in 1921. Bacon sales went from 73,000 pounds before the war to 3,000,000 in 1920. In 1922 shipments of all pork products dropped back to less than a fifth of the pre-war amounts. In 1923 Spanish purchases of our bacon were high again, nearly up to the 1920 level. This corresponds with the increased numbers of hogs in the United States at the beginning of 1923, as compared with 1922; increased slaughtering and general increases in exports of our pork products. The possibility of increased future markets for pork products generally in Spain is very small in the face of the large increase in the Spanish hog industry. While Spanish hogs are increasing thus making it improbable that there will be increased takings of hog products generally, this does not necessarily hold true for any one product, such as bacon. The fact that a market for some of our surplus has been established there argues something for its continuation, although the slight trade of 1922 shows that it is not yet firmly established. The total number of hogs in Spain in 1921 was double the average number for the 1910-14 period. Slaughtering have increased in the past year, according to Consul Henry at Barcelona.

Spanish hogs are mostly of the native type, thin and practically wild, living on mast pastures, and fed to some extent on the poorer qualities of figs and other fruits.

TRADE IN PORK PRODUCTS.

BALANCE OF IMPORTS (+) AND EXPORTS (-) BY COUNTRIES.

ANNUAL AVERAGE 1909-13, 1920, 1921, 1922 AND 1923.

Country.	Average					
	1909-13.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	
United States.....	315	3,675	-	-	-	+
Great Britain.....	157	112	-	-	-	+
France.....	26	86	-	-	-	+
Brazil.....	-	126	-	-	-	+
Cuba.....	333	11	-	-	-	-
Other countries.....	287	639	-	-	-	-
Total Balance.....	122	3,349	+ 2,072	- 978	+ 3,081	-

SPAIN, -CONT'D.

Sheep and Wool

Spain is a minor source of our wool supply. Only between one tenth and three tenths of one percent of our imports are purchased there. As was mentioned earlier in this report our interest in Spanish wool is chiefly due to its effect on her purchasing power for cotton and other United States commodities.

Sheep have long been important in Spain because of their ability to thrive on scanty pasture, utilizing soils which would otherwise be waste land. Numerically they are the most important class of live stock in the country, although on the basis of the amount of food they consume they are surpassed by cattle. They are most numerous in the dry plateaus and the hills of Castilla and Mancha y Extremadura. Sheep have increased in numbers about 30 percent in the time between the period 1910-14 and 1921. The increase is overshadowed, however, by the greater expansion in the cattle and hog industries.

The animals are kept chiefly for their wool and the merino is the commonest breed. About a fourth of the sheep of Spain are officially estimated to be either merino or merino crosses. Undesignated and unimportant breeds and mixed (indeterminate) breeds make up much of the remainder, which doubtless includes many merinos. According to the Spanish Chamber of Commerce in New York, about 50 per cent of the sheep are of the merino type. The Churra, Manchega and Serrana sheep make up over 30 percent of the total number. They are hardy types developed to survive on the poorest pastures, and are used both for wool, and meat, and to some extent for milk. The annual wool production of Spain, according to the General Live Stock Association, is 121 million pounds but it is not stated whether it is wool in the grease or on a scoured basis.

RACES OF SHEEP IN SPAIN.

Races	Number
Predominantly Merino	4,040,000
" Churra	2,670,000
" Manchega	1,910,000
" Serrana	500,000
" Pais	1,840,000
Others and unclassified	5,070,000
Total	16,030,000

Source: Ministerio de Fomento, Direccion General de Agricultura, Minas y Montes; Estudio de la Ganaderia en Espana, de memorias de 1917, Madrid 1921.

Since the war our wool imports from Spain have averaged nearly twice the average imports from 1909-to 1913, which is in keeping with our increases in total wool imports. 1923 is the highest year. Imports from Spain that year were over 2-1/2 times the pre-war shipments.

Most of the wool imported from Spain is carpet wool. Since 1918, however, we have also been importing high grade Spanish wools.

Our increased purchases of Spanish wool have been at the expense of the European countries, notably France and Germany, but it is probable that this shift is only temporary. Increases in the numbers of sheep in Spain should give slight additional quantities of wool for export.

WOOL TRADE OF SPAIN.
BALANCE OF IMPORTS (+) AND EXPORTS (-) BY COUNTRIES.
ANNUAL AVERAGE 1909-13, 1920, 1921, 1922 AND 1923.
In terms of grease wool. a/

Country.	Average 1909-13,	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	1,000 Pounds.	1,000 Pounds.	1,000 Pounds.	1,000 Pounds.	1,000 Pounds.
United States.....	- 15	- 146	-	-	-
France.....	- 14,555	- 9,632	-	-	-
Portugal.....	- 4,661	- 1,397	-	-	-
Germany.....	- 3,314	- 1,852	-	-	-
Belgium.....	- 1,955	- 2,881	-	-	-
Italy.....	-	- 1,495	-	-	-
Argentina.....	-	+ 979	-	-	-
Uruguay.....	-	+ 1,107	-	-	-
Venezuela.....	-	+ 1,299	-	-	-
Other countries.....	- 1,682	- 2,183	-	-	-
Total Balance.....	- 26,182	- 16,111	- 4,158	- 8,900	<u>b/</u> (-10,187)

a/ Washed wool reduced to wool in the grease on the basis of a 50 per cent loss in scouring.

b/ Ten months only, January to October.

OLIVES AND OLIVE OIL.

Olives and edible olive oil have been taking first place in our imports from Spain in most years since the war. Before that they were surpassed by almonds and grape products. In 1922 olives and oil made up nearly half of the value of our agricultural imports from Spain. Before the war we took very little edible olive oil direct from Spain although we brought large amounts from Italy that had been shipped there from Spain for refining. At the close of the war Spain was finding it necessary to do her own refining and we were getting about 90 per cent of our total supply of edible oil direct from there. Some of this refining has since been turned back to Italy but even in 1923 we were importing nearly ten times as much edible oil from Spain as our average pre-war purchases.

SPAIN - cont'd.

Olives and Olive Oil. cont'd.

The dependence of the Spanish people on vegetable oils as a staple article of diet and the Spanish policy of prohibiting the admission of other vegetable oils into the country as substitutes makes olives one of the most important food crops of the country. To protect the interests of the consumers the government has found it necessary to provide various restrictions on exportation from time to time in recent years. It is difficult to say just how much effect these restrictions have had on our purchases of Spanish oil.

Olives, together with olive oil, rank second among Spanish agricultural export products, but these exports account for only about 15 per cent of the crop, the rest being consumed in Spain in the form of oil. The olive acreage has been gradually increasing, by 1923-1924 being 12 per cent greater than in the pre-war period. Production of course, has varied more, depending on the season. In 1923-24 the harvest was 33 per cent greater than the average for 1909-13.

Our heavy imports of 1919 were doubtless mostly to supply the deficiencies caused by the U. S. prohibition of purchases in 1918 together with a plentiful 1919 crop in Spain. Our decreased purchases from Spain in 1921 in the face of gradually lowered and removed Spanish export restrictions is explained by the fact that Spain was again sending her crude oil to Italy for refining, from which country we purchased it. The doubling of our import tariff on olive oil in May, 1921, therefore, was not responsible for reducing our oil imports from Spain, or from anywhere else. In fact, total imports increased by over a half in 1921 as compared to 1920. Again in 1922 and 1923 our imports both from Spain and from other countries increased in spite of further increases in our tariff in September 1922. a/

The imposition of a Spanish export tariff early in 1924 in addition to our import tariff may affect United States imports of edible oils particularly since it is levied on all but the poorest grade oils, and we are an important purchaser of the high grade oils. This edible olive oil has been coming in in increasing quantities even with the heavy competition of cheaper vegetable oils, and there seems to be no reason to expect much or any check in the trade. No large increase in exportation can be expected from

a/ In 1921 the tariff was increased from 20 to 40 cents a gallon on oil in bulk and from 30 to 50 cents on oil in containers of less than 5 gallons.

In 1922 the tariff on oil in the bulk was further increased to about 49 cents a gallon and on oil small containers to 57 cents a gallon.

SPAIN, CONT'D.

Olives and Olive Oil, Cont'd.

Spain for an extended length of time unless she allows the importation of cheaper oils to free the Spanish olive oil for exportation, although production has been increasing gradually in the last decade. The olive tree is so slow in growing to bearing age that increased demand will not soon result in increased production.

The tables following show the production of Spanish olives and of oil and the total trade in oil.

PRODUCTION OF OLIVES IN SPAIN.

Year	Area	Production		
	producing	for oil	other purposes	Total
	Acres	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Avg. 1909-13	3,536,031	2,567,737	115,058	2,682,795
1919-20	3,883,994	3,883,125	113,691	3,996,816
1920-21	3,882,334	3,595,244	69,138	3,664,382
1921-22	3,987,156	3,284,005	72,660	3,357,665
1922-23	3,985,832	3,322,555	71,079	3,393,634
1923-24	4,013,265	3,481,709	74,734	3,556,443
1924-25*				

OLIVE OIL SUPPLY OF SPAIN.

Year	Production of:	Oil	Exports	Estimated remainder
	olives for oil:	production	(a)	for domestic use.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Avg. 1909-13	2,567,737	b/ 434,306	86,453	347,853
1919-20	3,883,125	741,614	119,754	621,860
1920-21	3,595,244	698,779	105,931	592,848
1921-22	3,284,005	608,580	102,472	500,108
1922-23	3,322,555	637,381	c/ (103,281)	
1923-24	3,481,709	658,865		

a/ For the calendar year beginning with the last half of the production year.

b/ Consular Report, Edward E. Silvers, Seville, Feb. 5, 1923.

c/ Ten months only, January to October.

* Consular reports indicate that the 1924-25 harvest is probably slightly below normal although reports from various sections vary so much that it is difficult to predict definitely what the result will be. The export tax on olive oil was doubled on August 1 which will probably curtail shipments from Spain.

Spain, Cont'd.

Olives and olive oil, Cont'd.

Green olives are of comparatively little importance in Spain. As was pointed out above, about 97 to 98 per cent of the production is used for oil. From three fourths to four fifths of the green olives are produced in Andalusia Occidental. A smaller part of the total crop is being kept for green olives now than before the war. Although the total crop is larger than pre-war the amount kept for green olives is less by about 40 per cent.

The olive production of Andalusia Occidental is of two varieties, a large fruit known as "Reina" or Queen, and a smaller fruit, usually stuffed with pimentos, called the "Manzanilla". The production of the two varieties is about equal; in some years one is in the lead and in some years the other.

Exports of olives have varied since the war from a half to three fourths of the production. The United States has been taking from half to two thirds of the export and the South American countries and Cuba take most of the remainder. Spanish trade in olives is indicated in the table below. According to the United States figures, our imports of olives decreased in 1921 but increased again in 1922 and 1923.

OLIVE TRADE OF SPAIN^{a/}

Green and in brine

EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION ^{a/}
ANNUAL AVERAGE 1909-13, 1920, 1921, 1922 AND 1923,
excluding Canaries and Melilla.

Country of destination:	Average 1909-13.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
United States.....	18,521	21,651	22,793	-	-
Argentina.....	3,448	6,373	403	-	-
Cuba.....	1,940	5,756	794	-	-
Great Britain.....	1,916	606	428	-	-
Brazil.....	379	1,887	289	-	-
Other countries.....	3,675	3,461	7,504	-	-
Total.....	29,879	39,734	32,211	52,437	40,340

^{a/} No imports listed.

SPAIN, CONT'D.

Olives and Olive Oil - Cont'd.

The total export trade of Spain by countries is given in the table below.

OLIVE OIL TRADE IN SPAIN.

EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION. a/

ANNUAL AVERAGE 1909-13, 1920, 1921, 1922 AND 1923.

EXCLUDING CANARIES AND MELILLA.

Country of Destination	Average 1909-13	1920	1921	1922	1923
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
United States	400,943	2,552,045	1,296,893	-	-
Italy	2,962,982	1,875,968	4,215,783	-	-
Argentina	1,914,475	3,762,811	1,959,155	-	-
France	1,553,802	1,379,786	851,270	-	-
Cuba	1,204,887	2,188,139	417,404	-	-
Great Britain	821,287	620,815	417,404	-	-
Portugal	523,225	2,057	2,640,229	-	-
Uruguay	290,125	680,193	423,283	-	-
Other countries ...	1,855,391	2,905,369	1,902,717	-	-
Total amount	11,527,117	15,967,183	14,124,138	13,662,959	16,728,387

a/ No imports listed.

According to United States figures our imports of edible oil from Spain have been as follows:

Period	Imports from Spain	Total Imports
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Avg. 1909-10 to 13-14	292	4,877
1918	<u>a/</u> 66	<u>a/</u> 171
1919	8,557	9,024
1920	2,421	4,079
1921	1,231	6,628
1922	2,053	8,158
1923	2,494	10,292

a/ Imports prohibited in 1918.

ALMONDS.

Almonds, our chief import from Spain before the war, have now dropped to second place. They usually represent about 30 per cent of the value of our total Spanish agricultural imports. The Spanish nuts form between half and two-thirds of our foreign almond supply. Our tariff on almonds imposed beginning Sept. 21, 1922, which increased the rate on shelled nuts from 4 to 14 cents a pound and on unshelled nuts from 3 to 4-3/4 cents was thought at first to be the cause of our decreased imports from Spain in 1922. Since our total almond imports increased in 1922 and continued to increase in 1923 the tariff has evidently not proved generally to be a barrier to our trade in almonds. The future of our potential almond trade with Spain is more in question than most commodities. Spanish production

SPAIN, CONT'D.

Almonds, Cont'd.

seems to be smaller since the war than before, which is borne out by decreasing exports. What forecasts are available for the 1924 crop point to further decreased production. With European countries possibly coming back into the market, also our western almond growers may have less competition from Spain than in the past.

IMPORTS OF ALMONDS INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Period	From Spain	Total Imports
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Avg. 1909-10 to 1913-14	35,591	61,523
1918	44,860	95,322
1919	87,038	129,257
1920	42,857	85,619
1921	60,179	95,158
1922	48,816	109,910
1923	53,030	115,215

The centers of commercial almond production are Alicante, Tarragona, the Balearic Islands and Malaga. Malaga is the center of production of the large "Jordan" almonds which are used largely in the confectionery trade. About half of the total Malaga commercial crop is of this variety, the rest being hard shelled nuts usually known as "Valencias", a loosely-used term which is often applied to hard shelled nuts usually sold shelled.

ESTIMATED ALMOND PRODUCTION OF SPAIN.

Item	: Unit	: Pre-war	: Post-war
Area of regular plantations ...	: Acres	: 180,383	: 180,383
No. of trees on regular plantations	: No.	: 10,390,000	: 10,388,000
Total No. of trees	: No.	: 14,260,000	: 15,871,000
Production	: 1,000 lbs.	: 220,460	: 160,936

ALMOND TRADE OF SPAIN.

Excluding Canaries and Melilla.

EXPORTS OF SHELLED ALMONDS AND NUTS IN THE SHELL a/
in terms of nuts in the shell b/.

AVERAGE 1909-13, 1920, 1921, 1922 AND 1923

Country of destination	: Average	: 1920	: 1921	: 1922	: 1923
	: 1,000 lbs.	: 1,000 lbs.	: 1,000 lbs.	: 1,000 lbs.	: 1,000 lbs.
United States	: 4,929	: 40,230	: 50,148	: -	: -
Great Britain	: 34,061	: 23,636	: 25,976	: -	: -
France	: 16,788	: 8,664	: 10,117	: -	: -
Netherlands	: 7,317	: 545	: -	: -	: -
Italy	: 6,067	: 408	: 119	: -	: -
Germany	: 5,093	: 1,534	: -	: -	: -
Cuba	: 4,758	: 3,241	: 298	: -	: -
Other countries	: 24,400	: 10,850	: 7,827	: -	: -
Total exports ...	: 103,413	: 89,108	: 94,485	: 88,440	: c/ (26,938)

a/ Imports too small to include.

b/ Kernels reduced to nuts in the shell on the basis of an estimated loss of 77% in shelling.

c/ Ten months only, Jan. to October.

SPAIN, Cont'd

Grapes and Raisins.

Grapes and grape products, chiefly raisins, rank about third among our imports from Spain. Before the war practically our total foreign supply of fresh grapes came from Spain, chiefly from the province of Almeria. Since the war our foreign purchases have averaged about half of those of the 1909-13 period, and of the post-war imports Canada has come to supply about a quarter. The falling off in the Spanish source of supply is partly due to increased use of the grapes in Spain for wine and in some years to an increased drying of the grapes for raisins. Our quarantine on imports of fresh grapes from Almeria, effective near the close of 1923, cuts off much of our foreign source of supply. Whether this will increase shipments from other parts of Spain, or stimulate our western production of European type grapes remains to be seen. It may also increase our imports of either Canadian or Belgian grapes.

The area of Spanish vineyards has been showing slight annual increases in recent years, the 1923 area being about five per cent greater than before the war. The increase has been retarded somewhat, however, owing to ravages of the aphid phylloxera.

Production estimates indicate that the harvests have increased at least in proportion to the area, and in 1920 and 1922 unusually large crops were gathered.

GRAPE PRODUCTION IN CONTINENTAL SPAIN a/
ANNUAL AVERAGE 1909-13, 1920, 1921, 1922 AND 1923.

Year	: Area of	Grape Production				: % of har-
	: vineyards:	For	For	Other	:	vest used
	: producing:	wine	raisins	purposes	: Total	: for wine
	: Acres	: 1,000 lbs.	: 1,000 lbs.	: 1,000 lbs.	: 1,000 lbs.	: Per cent
Avg. 1909-13	: 3,144,417:	5,293,725:	148,971:	382,617:	5,825,313:	91
1920	: 3,276,546:	8,936,163:	172,188:	299,244:	9,407,595:	95
1921	: 3,273,477:	6,923,718:	142,693:	248,161:	7,314,572:	95
1922	: 3,297,834:	8,679,640:	132,990:	314,583:	9,127,213:	95
1923	: 3,300,268:	7,777,103:	113,323:	291,735:	8,182,161:	95

Raisins do not come to us so nearly exclusively from Spain as do grapes. In 1909-13 about half of our raisin imports came from there, the rest coming mostly from Turkey. In 1920 our total raisin imports went up 13 fold as compared to pre-war figures, and our Spanish imports 14 fold. Since then they have dropped till our total imports are about three times what they were before the war and our Spanish imports just about equal to the pre-war shipments. Increased production in the United States is one factor in accounting for the decreased purchases from foreign sources. The increase of the wine industry in Spain at the expense of fresh grapes and raisins accounts for some of the decreased imports from Spain.

The prospect for the 1924 raisin production of Malaga, which produces about 6/10 of the total Spanish raisin crop, is for a crop about a third larger than last year.

RAISIN-TRADE OF SPAIN.
EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION. ^{a/}
ANNUAL AVERAGE 1909-13, 1920, 1921, 1922 AND 1923.
EXCLUDING CANARIES AND MELILLA.

Country	Average 1909-13	1920	1921	1922	1923
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
United States	2,119	25,624	6,459	-	-
Great Britain	28,007	22,295	20,040	-	-
France	3,873	1,856	2,802	-	-
Denmark	3,108	1,144	2,485	-	-
Germany	2,077	-	-	-	-
Canada	1,973	728	578	-	-
Cuba	1,687	785	485	-	-
Norway	1,330	1,131	40	-	-
Other countries	8,627	4,556	5,845	-	-
Total	52,851	58,219	38,735	34,289	27,313

^{a/} Imports very small, some years not listed.

TRADE IN SPAIN IN FRESH GRAPES.
EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES ^{a/}
ANNUAL AVERAGE 1909-13, 1920, 1921, 1922 AND 1923.
EXCLUDING CANARIES AND MELILLA.

Country	Average 1909-13	1920	1921	1922	1923
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
United States	31,599	19,749	14,689	-	-
Great Britain	47,311	50,368	46,389	-	-
Germany	11,918	1,603	463	-	-
France	2,707	2,407	2,041	-	-
Brazil	1,036	450	910	-	-
Norway	256	3,336	-	-	-
Other countries	2,931	2,786	4,322	-	-
Total exports	97,818	80,699	68,814	86,978	100,565

^{a/} Imports not listed for most periods.

IMPORTS OF GRAPES TO THE UNITED STATES

Period	From Spain 1,000 cu. ft.	From Canada 1,000 cu. ft.	Total Imports from all Countries 1,000 cu. ft.
Avg. 1909-10 to 13-14	1,430	5	1,464
1918	668	0	668
1919	507	22	535
1920	758	207	992
1921	504	209	752
1922	975	286	1,354
1923	628	15	830

IMPORTS OF RAISINS TO THE UNITED STATES

Period	From Spain 1,000 lbs.	Total Imports 1,000 lbs.
Avg. 1909-10 to 1913-14	1,781	3,585
1918	91	100
1919	1,178	1,567
1920	25,874	46,039
1921	6,025	17,015
1922	4,512	17,041
1923	1,851	9,848

Onions

Since the war onions from Spain have averaged over two-thirds of our total foreign supply. Our average imports from Spain in this period are nearly three times as great as in the period just preceding the war, while our total imports have not quite doubled.

Our emergency tariff of 40 cents a bushel and the new regular tariff of 57 cents a bushel do not seem to have restricted imports. According to United States trade figures our imports from Spain fell off in 1922 and 1923, but are still much higher than normally. The record imports of 1921 were the result of the combination of a very good crop year in Valencia with a poor crop in the United States, causing heavy purchases in spite of the emergency tariff. The decreased imports of 1922 from Spain are partly due to the decreased crops of the Spanish farmers in their effort to get away from the over-production of the previous year. Even with our increased tariff in the fall of 1922 our imports both from Spain and in total went up again in 1923.

The production for export on the Spanish mainland is confined almost entirely to the Levante, centering in Valencia. About 94 per cent of the Spanish exports for 1920 were from that district. Two varieties are grown. The spring onion, locally known as "babosa" is a soft, white onion with poor keeping qualities, coming on the market from May to July. It is shipped mostly to nearby countries. Very little of this variety comes to the United States. The fall onion, known locally as the "grano", is the one known to us as the Valencia onion, oval, of a bright golden shade, and mild in flavor. It is usually harvested in July and August but keeps well and is shipped

SPAIN, CONT'D.

Onions, Cont'd.

from July until the following March or even April. Commercial estimates and forecasts indicate an onion crop in the Valencia district for 1924 and the past three years roughly about as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Production in pounds</u>
1921	360,000,000
1922	400,000,000
1923	200,000,000
1924	325,000,000

The decrease of 1923 is explained partly by lack of rains and, possibly, partly by disease of the crop, but there was also a definite tendency to cut down crops to get away from the over-production of the previous years. It was stated that about 20 per cent of the 1922 crop would be left in the fields at the close of the season.

IMPORTS OF ONIONS INTO THE UNITED STATES.

<u>Period</u>	<u>: From Conti- : nental Spain</u>	<u>: From Canary : Islands</u>	<u>: Bermuda</u>	<u>: Imports from : all countries</u>
	<u>: 1,000 lbs.</u>	<u>: 1,000 lbs.</u>	<u>: 1,000 lbs.</u>	<u>: 1,000 lbs.</u>
Average 1909-10	:	:	:	:
to 1913-14	: 26,855	: 1,767	: 5,985	: 67,026
1918	: 8,753	: 137	: 4,737	: 14,877
1919	: 32,407	: 507	: 5,404	: 42,220
1920	: 80,650	: 1,573	: 4,235	: 103,694
1921	: 90,983	: 735	: 1,129	: 112,638
1922	: 42,900	: 663	: 1,915	: 82,667
1923	: 65,291	:	:	: 111,612

ONION TRADE IN SPAIN.

EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES a/

ANNUAL AVERAGE 1909-13, 1920, 1921, 1922 AND 1923.

Excluding Canaries and Melilla.

<u>Country of destination</u>	<u>: Average : 1909-13</u>	<u>: 1920</u>	<u>: 1921</u>	<u>: 1922</u>	<u>: 1923</u>
	<u>: Bushels</u>	<u>: Bushels</u>	<u>: Bushels</u>	<u>: Bushels</u>	<u>: Bushels</u>
United States	: 340,100	: 985,800	: 1,513,900	: -	: -
Great Britain	: 5,117,700	: 4,063,800	: 4,798,300	: -	: -
Argentina	: 118,200	: 24,100	: 2,300	: -	: -
Cuba	: 104,400	: 82,000	: 41,400	: -	: -
Germany	: 36,800	: 4,000	: -	: -	: -
France	: 14,900	: 35,900	: 21,200	: -	: -
Other countries...	: 151,900	: 112,400	: 78,200	: -	: -
Total exports ..	: 5,884,000	: 5,308,000	: 6,455,300	: 4,806,886	: 5,684,744

a/ No imports listed for most periods.

SPAIN, Cont'd.Filberts

Filbert imports from Spain, which were unimportant before the war, are now about seven times as heavy. Spain is now also one of the important shippers to the United States, sending us over a third of our imports, whereas in 1912-14 she sent us only about a seventh of our foreign supply. Spanish shipments are nearly all sent shelled while the other countries more often send the nuts in the shell. In 1918 Spain sent us about four fifths of our total imports but this was a phenomenal year. Since 1920, however, our imports from Spain have increased steadily from 4 million pounds in 1920 to 16 millions in 1923. These increases have been at the expense of European countries, particularly Great Britain, the Netherlands and Italy. It is a question whether this shift in trade is permanent or only temporary.

Minor Fruits

Figs from Spain, which amounted before the war to only about 1/2 of one percent of our total fig imports, have had a post-war boom period. The trade has been decreasing since 1919 but even in 1922 we were taking 1425 thousand pounds instead of 99 thousand, the pre-war average. Some of this big increase was due to lack of supplies from Greece, Portugal and other countries but part of it was also due to our increased taste for figs. Our total imports by 1923 were 70 percent above pre-war.

There are not sufficient statistics on Spanish figs to indicate clearly the trend in production. Post-war production however, seems to be greater than pre-war. Exports, not only to the United States but to European countries as well have increased. Whether the falling back in the last year or two has been due to poor crops in Spain or increased competition from other producing countries is not clearly shown.

Oranges and lemons from Spain play almost no direct part in our citrus fruit trade. Imports of either form less than half of a percent of our total imports of that commodity. Our purchases of Spanish lemons have been generally greater since the war than before but the total amount has not been enough to have any effect on our total imports or much effect on Spanish exports.

Our imports of oranges from Spain have also tended to be higher since the war than before. These increases have been too slight to have any weight in offsetting the decreased purchases by France, Germany and other European countries. A more detailed statement of Spanish citrus fruits is found in the issue of "Foreign Crops and Markets" for November 19, 1924.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF MEAT IN
CANADA 1919-23.

BEEF AND VEAL.

Year.	Cattle and calves slaughtered:	Estimated dressed weight	Net exports	Total consumption	Per Capita consumption
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1919.....	1,891,179	606,457,850	111,479,699	494,978,151	58.38
1920.....	1,796,701	650,332,250	63,364,556	586,967,694	68.00
1921.....	2,016,722	655,579,400	31,576,671	624,002,729	71.00
1922.....	1,899,202	677,262,650	25,371,434	651,891,216	72.70
1923.....	1,850,091	663,027,550	22,249,592	640,777,958	70.06

MUTTON AND LAMB.

Year.	Sheep and lambs slaughtered:	Estimated dressed weight	Net exports or imports	Total consumption	Per Capita consumption
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1919.....	1,360,188	88,412,220	+1,064,185	89,476,405	10.55
1920.....	1,493,139	97,054,025	-1,256,137	95,797,888	11.10
1921.....	1,563,913	101,979,355	-2,161,987	99,817,368	11.36
1922.....	1,385,329	90,046,395	-2,627,375	87,419,020	9.75
1923.....	1,214,895	78,968,165	- 356,963	78,611,202	8.59

PORK.

Year	Swine slaugh- tered.	Estimated dressed weight	Net exports	Total consumption	Per Capita consumption
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1919.....	5,525,718	690,714,750	197,417,471	493,297,279	58.18
1920.....	4,834,025	638,091,300	76,100,050	561,991,250	65.11
1921.....	5,297,461	699,264,852	53,006,245	646,258,607	73.53
1922.....	5,382,196	710,449,872	48,472,546	661,977,326	73.83
1923.....	6,055,957	799,386,324	58,997,559	740,388,765	80.95

EXPORTS OF BUTTER FROM ALBERTA AND MANITOBA INCREASING IN VOLUME AND IMPROVING IN QUALITY

Alberta is rapidly advancing as an exporter of high quality creamery butter to the markets of the world, according to a report by Samuel C. Reat, American Consul at Calgary, Canada. In 1922 the total exports of butter from this province reached scarcely 1,000,000 pounds. In 1923 the total reached nearly 2,000,000 pounds, and in 1924 to October 1 exports amounted to 3,514,000 pounds, with the expectation that the total will be over 4,000,000 pounds by the end of the year.

The bulk of butter exported from Alberta goes to Great Britain but other foreign markets include the United States, China, Japan, and even the Philippines. In the British market, Alberta butter now appears under its own brand name, and is competing with Danish and New Zealand products with respect to quality.

Alberta butter has gained a place in the world's markets largely by the government cream grading system inaugurated by the provincial government two years ago with the full support of the dairymen of the Province - a system which supplements the butter grading system, and carries right back to the producer of cream on the farm the full benefit of the higher price for quality product. Higher standards have resulted in every step in dairy production.

Of the 3,514,000 pounds of butter graded for export thus far this year, 89 per cent was classed in the special and first grades. In the amount of butter graded, the increase in "firsts" this season over last has been 2.6 per cent from 63.7 to 66.3 per cent with a consequent drop in the low grades of butter from 14.1 per cent to 13.5 per cent. Of the total amount of cream graded this year, there has been an increase in "special" grade over last year of 3.1 per cent from 37.9 per cent to 41 per cent.

The increase of butter graded up to the end of September, 1924, over the same period of last year has been 40 per cent, and the increase in cream graded in that period has been 19.05 per cent.

In Manitoba, much the same situation prevails, according to John C. Erhardt, American Consul at Winnipeg. Manitoba's output of butter in 1924, as estimated by the Provincial Dairy Commissioner, will be 1,150,000 pounds more than that of last year. The same authority estimates the production as 12,250,000 pounds for this year, providing about 7,000,000 pounds for export.

THE MARKET FOR FRESH AND DRIED FRUIT IN SWEDEN

In 1923 Sweden imported a total of 6,402,000 pounds of all fresh fruits against 2,676,000 pounds in 1913, and 2,558,000 pounds of apples and pears during the first nine months of 1924 against 1,340,000 pounds of the same fruits for the corresponding period of 1923 according to information furnished by Harold Carlson, American Consular Clerk at Stockholm.

The United States is now Sweden's principal source of supply for fresh apples. In 1913, of a total of 6,082,000 pounds of apples imported, Great Britain provided 2,317,000 pounds, Germany 1,304,000 pounds, and the United States 816,000 pounds. The 1923 returns show a total of 22,345,000 pounds imported, with 9,626,000 pounds coming from the United States, 5,367,000 pounds from Great Britain, and 954,000 pounds from Germany. It is probable that a large percentage of the British exports were re-exports of American apples.

Oranges are the only other fresh fruit of importance in which the United States is a factor in the Swedish market, although in 1923 some pears went from the United States to Swedish ports. The 1913 total of Swedish orange imports was 177,000 boxes of 78 pounds of which direct shipments were made from Italy to the extent of 55,000 boxes, from Spain 51,000 boxes, and from the United States, none; and indirect shipments via Great Britain and Germany accounted for another 68,000 boxes. Trade returns for 1923 show Spain leading in direct shipments with 90,000 boxes, Italy next with 71,000 boxes, while 291 boxes came directly from the United States. Transshipments from Great Britain and Germany totaled 57,000 boxes, while Denmark moved up to the front rank as a reexporter of citrus. The total 1923 figure was 247,000 boxes. The trade in United States citrus fruit, however, has only made a beginning.

The United States retains her place as the leading source of prunes for Swedish consumption. Of the total quantity imported in 1913 of 5,168,000 pounds, 2,920,000 pounds came from America, Germany ranking second as she was in 1923 when the United States supplied 4,468,000 pounds out of a total importation of 6,047,000 pounds. During the 10 year period mentioned, total imports increased only 17 per cent. The share of the United States, however, increased from 56.4 per cent of the total in 1913 to 73.8 per cent for 1923. Of the large quantities of prunes bought by Germany this season, much will undoubtedly find its way into Scandinavian countries in addition to the direct shipments.

The Swedish market for fresh and dried fruit may be taken as a fairly good index of the whole Scandinavian market. American apples have been steadily gaining in popularity in that region since the war. Careful attention to market preferences and requirements and marketing methods will go far toward maintaining and increasing the demand for an American quality product. Continental supplies, frequently not produced under the best cultural conditions, do not as a rule compete on a quality basis. Indications are that the northern European market extends encouragement to the sale of superior apples.

TOBACCO CROP OF GREECE.

The 1924 tobacco crop of Greece is estimated to be 97,900,000 pounds according to a report from Consul W. R. Morton of Athens, Greece. This is a decrease of 46.5% as compared with last year's crop which amounted to 183,110,000 pounds. The quality, however, is good and considered superior to that of last year.

The total production by departments is as follows:

Department	Pounds.
Macedonia.....	36,700,000
Islands.....	17,500,000
Thessaly.....	28,200,000
Agrinion.....	12,700,000
Argos and others.....	2,800,000
Total.....	97,900,000

COTTON, INCLUDING LINTERS (UNMANUFACTURED): EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BY COUNTRIES, JULY-OCTOBER, 1923 AND 1924.

Country to which exported.	: 4 mos. : July '23	: 4 mos. : July '24	: Total October : 1923	: Total October : 1924	: Long : staple	: Short : staple	: Linters
	: 500 lb.	: 500 lb.	: 500 lb.	: 500 lb.	: 500 lb.	: 500 lb.	: 500 lb.
United Kingdom.....	535,054	718,613	218,074	297,542	63,677	232,972	393
Germany.....	451,401	448,522	158,303	194,253	29,854	163,633	766
France.....	294,292	300,370	113,127	109,309	22,497	85,956	556
Italy.....	201,827	206,588	89,880	98,258	11,836	85,747	675
Spain.....	84,820	80,609	30,790	30,519	5,105	25,412	2
Belgium.....	58,923	66,521	27,049	29,273	3,520	25,602	151
Netherlands.....	39,691	27,124	17,328	12,419	3,965	8,233	221
Russia in Europe.....	---	118,742	---	28,973	4,173	24,800	---
Sweden.....	25,953	20,768	7,561	9,000	475	8,525	---
Other Europe.....	31,915	22,524	15,868	5,742	1,852	3,851	39
Total Europe.....	1723876	2010321	678,480	815,288	146,954	664,731	3,603
Japan.....	192,920	189,530	99,854	135,369	---	135,369	---
Canada.....	36,691	45,366	19,743	23,845	6,224	16,804	317
Other countries.....	9,783	13,264	6,400	9,224	---	9,224	---
Total exports.....	1963270	2258541	804,477	983,726	153,178	826,128	4,420
Total imports a/.....	25,104	40,490	7,966	18,970	:	:	:
Total re-exports a/.....	7,000	2,084	1,197	284	:	:	:
Excess exports.....	1963270	2220135	797,708	965,040	:	:	:

Compiled from official reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Bales of 476 lbs. net.

WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR : EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, JULY-OCTOBER,
1923 AND 1924.

Exported to :	Wheat, including flour: in terms of grain.		Wheat		Wheat flour.	
	July-Oct.	July-Oct.	October	October	October	October
	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Barrels	Barrels
United Kingdom.....	12,265,181	23,561,030	2,494,636	10,403,334	149,108	327,000
Netherlands.....	6,113,395	13,948,616	562,122	4,570,621	182,869	419,259
Germany.....	3,554,076	8,193,942	28,062	2,050,385	182,788	339,844
Belgium.....	3,136,501	7,412,297	435,494	3,443,729	5,718	28,079
Italy.....	2,580,409	5,104,451	317,789	2,536,386	10,268	26,293
France.....	2,051,100	3,734,253	282,618	2,214,918	339	251
Finland.....	1,069,500	802,230	--	--	79,134	75,113
Greece.....	809,388	1,707,704	--	288,200	57,343	41,164
Sweden.....	486,352	588,857	35,165	37,416	22,823	13,222
Denmark.....	427,206	495,485	7,625	87,333	32,878	20,716
Turkey in Europe...	264,006	447,539	--	406,130	5,432	--
Norway.....	262,131	419,794	67,200	111,999	23,267	27,455
Malto, Gozo, Cyprus...	110,024	146,429	16,149	18,667	714	6,349
Poland & Danzig....	100,854	106,974	--	--	9,612	15,823
Estonia.....	19,269	21,757	--	--	2,348	2,535
Gibraltar.....	1,130	6,673	--	--	--	640
Other Europe.....	79,333	449,715	--	434,733	4,199	350
Total Europe...	33,629,855	67,147,846	4,247,860	26,603,851	768,840	1,345,023
Canada.....	16,281,146	41,369,414	836,533	17,202,565	10,635	9,588
Cuba.....	1,518,930	1,809,127	3,711	65,127	88,748	107,861
Mexico.....	1,386,779	551,250	179,069	28,639	46,574	21,637
Panama.....	375,208	1,989,369	--	641,680	4,598	7,246
China.....	8,706,458	450,266	2,886,469	--	557,829	10,040
Hongkong.....	1,485,823	1,037,025	--	--	103,416	30,125
Kwantung.....	1,090,161	31,500	--	--	181,258	--
Japan.....	4,018,315	1,300,457	1,073,759	551,677	11,507	6,352
Chosen.....	548	1,107	--	--	29	172
Other Countries....	4,314,901	5,801,290	11,233	18,819	318,488	334,364
Total.....	73,868,024	121,488,661	9,238,634	45,112,358	2,091,922	1,872,408
Total imports.....	6,314,758	2,046,649	2,833,673	419,874	19,383	45
Total re-exports...	14,170	12,331	--	1,000	2,744	--
Excess exports.....	67,067,456	119,454,343	6,404,961	44,693,484	2,075,283	1,872,363

Compiled from official reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

MILK: FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES, JULY-OCTOBER, 1923 AND 1924.

Country to which exported -	Milk Condensed :		Exports.	
	Four months, July-October :		October	
	1923	1924	1923	1924
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
United Kingdom.....	265,800	121,973	102,900	54,173
Germany.....	250,151	196,332	218,816	97,969
Other Europe.....	615,848	163,096	220,200	100
Total Europe.....	1,131,799	481,401	541,916	152,242
Cuba.....	8,695,556	10,031,153	2,735,546	2,961,925
Philippine Islands.....	2,566,030	2,303,844	403,748	763,350
Japan.....	1,865,690	2,165,566	258,152	447,376
China.....	790,458	553,304	400,080	29,400
Hongkong.....	313,494	932,216	284,004	161,772
British South Africa.....	342,650	861,781	---	599,300
Other Countries.....	3,084,508	3,338,059	601,235	1,149,386
Total exports.....	19,290,185	20,668,324	5,224,681	6,264,751
Country to which exported -	Milk, (powdered):		Exports	
Germany.....	58,010	573,677	11,904	332,520
France.....	42,068	161,969	29,344	53,544
United Kingdom.....	28,393	100,345	6,000	13,482
Other Europe.....	27,773	933,028	6,934	748,358
Total Europe.....	156,244	1,769,019	54,182	1,147,904
Cuba.....	44,741	60,582	19,521	23,525
Mexico.....	34,001	33,278	9,491	3,750
Canada.....	32,227	24,517	14,736	6,252
Japan.....	280,057	116,565	87,537	31,046
Other Countries.....	131,470	171,119	38,953	49,549
Total exports.....	678,740	2,175,080	224,470	1,262,026
Country to which exported -	Milk (evaporated) :		Exports	
United Kingdom.....	12,955,431	11,270,252	4,250,859	3,403,557
Belgium.....	1,725,395	1,103,840	895,975	627,440
Netherlands.....	496,500	3,937,638	496,500	2,099,388
Germany.....	2,391,871	21,615,192	1,865,637	6,124,311
Ukraine.....	5,336	---	---	---
France.....	3,316,810	1,889,800	1,315,210	854,400
Other Europe.....	300,300	445,858	85,980	118,250
Total Europe.....	21,692,143	40,262,580	8,910,161	13,227,346
Panama.....	1,237,512	1,262,555	235,148	425,419
Cuba.....	1,187,337	392,162	375,460	97,541
Mexico.....	822,012	763,361	232,003	209,120
Philippine Islands.....	2,652,076	2,787,882	1,124,060	557,400
Peru.....	1,692,113	1,453,232	276,583	707,760
Other Countries.....	5,038,062	4,103,491	1,160,835	1,110,571
Total exports.....	34,523,055	51,525,263	12,314,250	16,335,157

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

MILK AND OLEOMARGARINE : FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES,
JULY-OCTOBER, 1923 AND 1924.

Country from which imported -	Milk(condensed, evaporated, and powdered): Imports.			
	Four months, July-October :		October	
	1923	1924	1923	1924
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Denmark.....	2,100	57,776	--	4,756
United Kingdom.....	382,835	44,654	771	42,412
Netherlands.....	643,346	44,942	265,668	--
Other Europe.....	6,158	249	1,862	--
Total Europe.....	1,034,439	147,621	268,201	47,168
Canada.....	4,786,666	3,064,617	540,622	869,599
New Zealand.....	312,936	19,743	5,796	6,720
Other Countries.....	714	6,507	310	--
Total imports.....	6,134,755	3,238,493	815,029	923,487
Country to which exported -	Oleomargarine(animal and vegetable): Exports			
Animal :				
Canada.....	292,340	--	13,000	--
British West Indies ...	102,394	77,863	20,454	16,075
Panama.....	69,340	84,348	19,590	22,370
Other Countries.....	104,675	105,240	15,335	14,375
Total animal.....	569,749	267,451	78,379	52,820
Vegetable :				
Japan.....	7,000	6,844	7,000	3,750
Canada.....	125,388	560	4,225	--
Panama.....	6,310	5,650	--	1,800
Other Countries.....	13,966	11,305	5,952	2,575
Total vegetable...:	152,664	24,359	17,177	5,125

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

**BUTTER AND CASEIN : FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES, JULY-OCTOBER,
1923 AND 1924.**

Country to which exported -	Butter:		Exports	
	4 months, July-October		October	
	1923	1924	1923	1924
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Germany.....	2,127:	204,399:	97 :	199,149
United Kingdom.....	-- :	2,238,451:	-- :	1,903,376
Other Europe.....	140:	109,163:	140 :	105,766
Total Europe.....	2,267:	2,552,033:	237 :	2,208,313
Mexico.....	249,992:	296,186:	76,423 :	72,051
Cuba.....	194,865:	215,432:	45,738 :	82,061
Other West Indies 1/.....	215,234:	315,536:	55,888 :	47,323
Panama.....	280,734:	270,754:	16,345 :	47,527
Peru.....	195,262:	172,558:	19,540 :	15,646
Haiti.....	175,711:	183,916:	49,956 :	88,769
Philippine Islands.....	66,530:	58,112:	7,000 :	--
Other South America.....	88,022:	113,290:	11,828 :	32,434
Other Countries.....	208,365:	170,714:	60,927 :	51,921
Total exports.....	1,677,032:	4,348,636:	343,887 :	2,646,045
Country from which imported -	Butter and Butter substitutes :		Imports.	
Denmark.....	1,709,510:	474,291:	27,059 :	5,798
United Kingdom.....	693,502:	1,580:	172,157 :	--
Netherlands.....	294,573:	63,293:	-- :	--
Other Europe.....	59,886:	13,193:	10,999 :	4,960
Total Europe.....	2,757,471:	552,357:	210,215 :	10,758
Canada.....	1,964,320:	497,152:	630,285 :	6,623
New Zealand.....	320,264:	433,808:	96,824 :	106,432
Argentina.....	555,273:	11,360:	196,000 :	--
Other Countries.....	33,124:	73,408:	18,980 :	4,375
Total imports.....	5,530,452:	1,568,085:	1,202,304 :	128,188
Country from which imported -	Casein :		Imports	
Argentina.....	3,776,623 :	4,852,778:	1,092,529 :	903,847
France.....	452,380 :	356,829:	39,883 :	80,913
New Zealand.....	495,528 :	-- :	88,480 :	--
United Kingdom.....	64,713 :	-- :	24,286 :	--
Other Countries.....	315,886 :	9,988:	57,614 :	220
Total imports.....	5,105,140 :	5,219,595:	1,302,592 :	984,980

1/ Including Bermuda.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

CHEESE: FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES,
JULY-OCTOBER, 1923 AND 1924.

Country to which exported -	Cheese:		Exports	
	Four months, July-October :		October -	
	1923	1924	1923	1924
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Total Europe	67,332:	53,079:	1,280 :	46,659
Cuba	246,335:	247,247:	43,510 :	78,265
Mexico	283,169:	292,321:	96,506 :	104,541
Panama	88,970:	126,789:	15,478 :	34,525
Other Central America ..	93,654:	84,972:	20,978 :	21,882
Canada	154,799:	95,033:	58,848 :	15,334
Jamaica	77,822:	47,594:	13,398 :	11,565
Other Countries	261,115:	224,436:	78,148 :	66,698
Total exports ...	1,273,196:	1,171,471:	331,146 :	379,469
Country from which imported -	Cheese and Cheese substitutes:		Imports	
Italy	11,832,869:	11,492,376:	5,345,802 :	4,527,376
Switzerland	7,330,812:	5,432,179:	2,417,581 :	1,451,361
France	1,012,778:	1,342,023:	660,847 :	555,334
Netherlands	1,004,160:	1,092,384:	201,748 :	219,827
Greece	439,774:	288,424:	38,513 :	32,447
United Kingdom	295,914:	36,016:	22,590 :	30,763
Denmark	69,588:	151,636:	23,696 :	45,601
Norway	113,285:	130,500:	46,764 :	54,763
Finland	28,840:	242,672:	12,266 :	102,279
Other Countries	463,370:	173,951:	54,355 :	68,690
Total Europe ...	22,591,390:	20,492,141:	8,824,142 :	7,088,441
Argentina	1,472,076:	310,389:	418,518 :	129,788
Canada	1,063,237:	345,296:	346,538 :	38,267
Mexico	84,022:	29,360:	17,540 :	15,866
Other Countries	23,976:	154,386:	2,637 :	3,103
Total imports ..	25,234,701:	21,361,572:	9,609,345 :	7,275,470

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

EGGS: FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES, JULY - OCTOBER, 1923-1924.

Country to which exported:	Eggs (in the shell):		Exports	
	Four months, July-October:		October	
	1923	1924	1923	1924
	Dozen	Dozen	Dozen	Dozen
United Kingdom	1,384,160	298,160	927,060	182,040
Other Europe	14,400	--	--	--
Total Europe	1,398,560	209,160	927,060	182,040
Cuba	4,576,840	4,716,219	1,156,320	1,228,170
Canada	404,082	31,111	325,004	13,305
Mexico	2,868,922	2,476,034	916,121	723,126
Panama	300,215	336,751	54,700	97,350
Other Countries	120,888	131,822	36,850	37,391
Total Exports ...	9,669,507	7,901,097	3,416,055	2,281,382
Country to which exported -	Eggs and egg yolks(dried,frozen,preserved): Exports			
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
United Kingdom	3,024	540	3,024	460
Other Europe	24	16,250	24	--
Total Europe	3,048	16,790	3,048	460
Canada	25,713	65,184	4,702	4,479
Other Countries	25,462	10,797	385	1,686
Total Exports ...	54,223	92,771	8,135	6,625
Country from which Imported -	Eggs (in the shell):		Imports	
	Dozen	Dozen	Dozen	Dozen
Canada	120,973	104,941	37,161	39,690
Hongkong	41,007	64,911	15,265	26,996
China	23,060	875	30	--
Other Countries	1,525	1,355	600	125
Total Imports ...	186,565	172,082	53,056	66,811
Country from which Imported -	Eggs and egg yolks(dried,frozen,preserved): Imports			
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
China	13,295,912	5,566,648	361,391	1,257,816
Other Countries	324,589	756,169	430	251,644
Total Imports ...	13,620,501	6,302,817	361,821	1,509,460
Country from which Imported -	Egg albumen (dried,frozen or prepared):		Imports	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
China	5,684,462	2,238,724	591,968	86,600
Other Countries	64,740	31,951	11,200	22,364
Total Imports	5,749,202	2,270,675	603,168	108,964

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

BUTTER PRICES IN LONDON, COPENHAGEN, AND NEW YORK

(By Cable)

Market and butter	November 13,	November 20,	November 27,
	1924	1924	1924
	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.
Copenhagen, Official Quotation	42.75	43.00	47.67
New York, 92 score	41.50	43.50	1/ 47.50
London:			
Danish	45.00	45.43	49.48
Dutch, unsalted	43.97	46.61	48.65
New Zealand	41.91	42.34	43.47
Australian	48.40	38.41	40.16
Australian, unsalted	39.84	39.45	40.57
Canadian	36.95	36.55	36.43-38.82
Canadian, unsalted	38.19	----	38.10-39.33
Argentine, unsalted	38.60	35.52	36.43-37.26
Siberian	33.65	33.46	31.88-35.19
American	34.06	----	-----
American, unsalted	37.68	----	-----

Quotations converted at exchange of the day.

1/ Holiday. Quotations as of preceding day.

GERMAN HOG AND FAT MARKETS

(By Cable)

Items	Unit	Week Ending		
		November 12	November 19	November 26
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	55,110	46,526	51,515
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	16.15	17.29	15.88
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	17.81	17.01	17.04
Price of margarine, Berlin	"	13.29	13.29	13.29

PRICES OF AMERICAN APPLES IN BRITISH MARKETS (Week ending November 29, 1924)

Variety and grade	Origin	Market	Week ending Nov. 22, 1924	Week ending Nov. 29, 1924
Rome Beauty, All grades.....	Virginia	Liverpool	\$5.44 - \$7.10	-----
York Imperial, All grades.....	"	London	5.21 - 6.15	\$5.10-\$5.79
" "	"	Liverpool	5.36 - 6.98	5.10- 6.60
Yellow Newtown, All grades.....	"	"	-----	4.63- 6.72
" "	"	London	4.73 - 6.15	-----
Ben Davis, All grades.....	"	Liverpool	5.21 - 6.15	4.17- 5.79
" "	Maine	"	4.73 - 5.68	-----
" "	New York	"	6.39 - 6.63	4.63- 5.79
Winesap, All grades.....	Virginia	"	-----	4.17- 6.25
Stayman Winesap, All grades.....	"	"	4.50 - 5.92	4.17- 5.33
Gano, All grades.....	"	"	5.21 - 6.15	4.17- 5.79
" "	New York	"	-----	4.63- 5.79
Baldwin, All grades.....	Maine	"	4.97 - 7.46	4.63- 7.18
" "	New York	"	5.44 - 6.86	-----
Rhode Island Greening, All grades	"	"	5.68 - 6.15	5.79- 6.95
Jonathan, Extra fancy.....	Washington	"	Per box 2.72 - 3.31	-----
Fancy.....	"	"	2.72 - 3.31	-----
C Grade.....	"	"	2.37 - 2.66	-----
All grades.....	Oregon	"	-----	2.49- 2.67
" "	Washington	London	2.37 - 3.08	2.55- 3.48
Yellow Newtown, Extra fancy.....	Oregon	Liverpool	2.66 - 3.61	3.71- 4.00
" "	"	London	-----	3.13- 3.94
Fancy.....	"	"	-----	2.78- 3.48
" "	"	Liverpool	2.49 - 3.43	3.01- 3.48
C grade.....	"	"	2.37 - 2.66	2.55- 2.78
" "	"	London	-----	2.32- 2.66
All grades.....	California	Liverpool	-----	2.32- 2.55
" "	Oregon	London	3.19 - 3.43	-----
" "	Washington	"	2.60 - 3.08	-----
Rome Beauty, Extra fancy.....	"	Liverpool	2.72 - 3.08	-----
Fancy.....	"	"	2.72 - 3.08	-----
C grade.....	"	"	2.37 - 2.66	-----
All grades.....	"	London	2.84 - 3.08	-----
" "	"	"	-----	2.44- 3.01
Winesap, All grades.....	Oregon	Liverpool	-----	2.44- 3.01
Delicious, Extra fancy.....	Washington	"	2.90 - 3.61	-----
Fancy.....	"	"	2.90 - 3.61	-----
C grade.....	"	"	2.37 - 2.66	-----
Spitzenberg, Extra fancy.....	Oregon	"	2.84 - 3.55	-----
Fancy.....	"	"	2.84 - 3.55	-----
C grade.....	"	"	2.37 - 2.66	-----
Grimes Golden, All grades.....	"	"	-----	2.49- 2.67

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